

# The Green and White Courier

VOLUME II.

MARYVILLE, MO., JULY 5, 1916

NUMBER 20.

## ADDRESS BY DR. STEINER

**True Americanism Was the Theme Portrayed in the Commencement Address This Year.**

Dr Edward A. Steiner of Grinnell College, delivered the commencement address to the graduating class of 1916, on the morning of June 13. The address was delivered in the Normal auditorium to a highly pleased and appreciative audience. The program was opened with music, given by a chorus under the direction of Prof. H. B. Schuler.

The Rev. Gilbert S. Cox gave the invocation. President Richardson introduced the speaker for the morning.

Dr. Steiner's address dealt with the question "Are we really a nation in these United States of America, or are we merely a conglomeration of people?" A nation is defined as an ethnic unit upon a geographical unit, but no nation today is an ethnic unit; that is, there is no pure race left in the world. We are all a mixture. The United States, China and Russia come nearest to being a geographical unit but they are not perfect.

"Another great aid toward the making of a nation is a common language. We in America have yet to become conscious of the great heritage we have in such a vast and productive country and the general speech of all the people. We are not sufficiently grateful. But it is possible as we have seen in nations with many races among the people. Such countries as Switzerland and Belgium show that a nation is possible without a common language. The Jews are a great example of a nation existing without a land. They still possess Palestine spiritually although not a foot of the soil is theirs. There is just one thing, therefore, that is absolutely essential to the national existence, and that is a common history."

The speaker said that on looking into American histories, he was proud to find such men as Washington and Lincoln there. He regretted that history was written almost entirely around wars, but since wars have seemed necessary in the past he was glad that America's wars have been righteous and for righteous causes and not wars for greed or personal aggrandizement.

Dr. Steiner's definition of true Americanism is, "that undergoing of terrible suffering for others." "I have

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## STATE BOARD PRESIDENTS ADOPT NEW REGULATIONS.

At various times, steps have been taken in Missouri to secure greater uniformity among the institutions for higher education in this state. A number of years ago, a committee from the State Teachers' Association was appointed to study the question, but little headway was made by this committee.

In the summer of 1913, the presidents of the State Normal Schools arranged for a conference at Maryville to take up some questions concerning the work of the Normal Schools. President Kirk of Kirksville and President Carrington of Springfield were the only ones who could meet with President Richardson at that time. These three discussed a number of points and submitted the results of their conference to the other Normal School presidents.

In February, 1914, while attending the meeting of the council of the Normal School presidents of the North Central States, the five Normal school presidents of Missouri took up the agreements of the summer before and adopted working regulations more extensive than the tentative agreements already in hand.

February 4, 1916, Superintendent H. A. Gass arranged for a meeting of the presidents of the state educational institutions in his office, where the whole matter of standards of work, acceptance of credits, and relations of the various schools was thoroughly discussed. As a result of this meeting, the State Superintendent was directed to appoint committees from the faculties of the several institutions to take up the matter of professional work in secondary schools, conditions under which college work should be given, and uniform terminology, and to make report to the conference of the presidents at a meeting to be held later.

On June 22, 1916, Another conference of the presidents of state educational institutions and the State Superintendent was held in the office of the State Department of Education at Jefferson City, at which all the members of the conference were present. Reports of several committees were received, and after careful discussion of all the points involved the following, among other points, were unanimously adopted:

In all regulations pertaining to college and secondary work, conformity to the regulations of the North Central Association of Schools and Colleges shall be sought as nearly as possible.

The standard of the Rural Certificate Course in the Normal Schools was

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## H. B. WILSON, TOPEKA SUPT. TALKS ON MOTIVES OF LIFE.

H. B. Wilson, superintendent of schools of Topeka, Kansas, spoke in Assembly, June 21 and 22. The first day he discussed "Motives as the main-springs of life."

The boy on the farm, according to Mr. Wilson, is usually willing to work as well as play, if he can see some value in doing the work; if he can see any relationship between what he is doing and what he would like to accomplish. Feeding a drove of hogs, one of which is to belong to him as a result, is work which the boy would be perfectly willing to do, while hoeing and pulling weeds would be mere drudgery.

These two kinds of activity are going on in our schools today, said the Superintendent. School work, such as committing to memory large portions of lessons, spelling long lists of meaningless words, learning technical definitions without any reason for doing so, and solving long lists of problems in arithmetic are drudgery and ought to be eliminated. They should be made to possess meaning to the student and then they will cease being drudgery and become pleasurable work or even play.

Such conditions should exist that the child feels a need for doing what he has to do. Mr. Wilson said, "It looks as if we thought that the people who obtain their education through drudgery have a better one than those who get it by introducing joy into their work." This is not true, however, for when a child possesses a motive, he has his whole mind and body focused on the situation in hand and tries to meet it, while on the other hand, if there is no motive, the child is listless and does not care whether he works or not.

"When a child sees the need for action his enthusiasm is aroused. There are two types of enthusiasm: The flashy kind that does not last long and the slow but sure kind that lasts until it produces results. The teacher should see that the proper enthusiasm is aroused so that the student will accomplish something worth while.

When the child's mind and body are focused on the situation at hand and when his enthusiasm is aroused, he becomes original in his work. This is possible only where there is a motive for action and no superior force compelling him to work. "It is possible to make children's motives as real as our own," said Mr. Wilson and he felt that it is the teachers duty to do that.

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## THE COBURNS HERE AGAIN

**"Hamlet" and "Richard III" Win Applause — "The Rivals," A Comedy, Well Liked.**

The students at the Normal have been favored again this summer with the privilege of hearing and seeing the Coburn Players June 26 and 27. It was their third annual engagement in Maryville.

The players presented a series of three plays: "Hamlet," Monday evening, June 26, "The Rivals," Tuesday afternoon, in the auditorium, and "Richard III," Tuesday evening. The two plays, "Hamlet and Richard III," were given on the campus, which made them much more enjoyable for the spectators, because the evenings were just warm enough for it to be pleasant outside. A large stage was erected on the south side of the building, just east of the main entrance. The lack of stage scenery and furnishings enabled those who love Shakespearean plays to really imagine themselves back in the days of Shakespeare.

It also enabled them to see how well a play can be interpreted when all the emphasis is placed on the acting and costumes.

Mr. Coburn, as "Hamlet," interpreted that character exceedingly well. He made it clear that Hamlet was not mad and that he really did love Ophelia. This conception is the same as that given by Southern and Marlowe. The latter's interpretation of Shakespearean drama is considered the standard.

Little opportunity is given to women to show their ability as actresses in Shakespeare's plays, for in his days these roles were played by men and therefore the great author minimized the parts. However, Mrs. Coburn triumphed, in spite of such difficulties, in the part of Ophelia. Especially was she good in the interpretation of the emotions of the mad Ophelia. Polonius, the shrewd father of Laertes, provided a clever amount of humor. This part was played by John C. Hickey. Each member of the cast deserves special mention for their excellent support of Hamlet.

The second feature of the series was a clever comedy, "The Rivals." In this the players showed their ability to interpret comedy as well as tragedy. John C. Hickey as Bob Acres and Mrs. Coburn as Mrs. Malaprop called forth

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## **The Green and White Courier**

**Of The State Normal School,  
Maryville, Mo.**

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### **Subscription Rates.**

One Year.....\$1.00  
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Advertising rates on application.

WEDNESDAY JULY 5, 1916.

The Courier is almost a week late this issue because of the "Fourth of July" vacation.

Have you a friend at home who is going to college next year? Have you informed them of the fact that they can get four years of college work in Number Five? If you have not, send them a Courier. This issue gives that important information. It might also interest them in the Coburn Players, who will come to Number Five again next summer.

### **Annual Reception for Students.**

The annual reception for the students of the summer school was given by the faculty Friday evening June 30. The campus just in front of the Normal building was lighted with Japanese lanterns. This was an ideal place for a party. Punch was served from four different tables. An orchestra seated on the steps of the building furnished music for the guests. Strangers became acquainted by playing many different out-of-door games. Before leaving the group sang "Come Missouri, Here's Your Normal Number Five." The strains of the song could be heard blocks away. After this all left thinking of their vacation but with a longing in their hearts to return as soon as vacation was ended.

### **Celebrate at Bridgewater.**

Sixteen young people spent the glorious Fourth of July picnicing at Bridgewater grove, about two miles south of Arkoe. The party assembled at eight o'clock Tuesday morning at the J. D. Ford residence on North Buchanan street. From there they loaded well filled baskets and other picnic accessories onto a large bus which carried the gay crowd to its destination.

The day was a beautiful one and each member of the jubilant group looked forward to a most enjoyable day of fishing and roaming about through the shady wood.

About ten o'clock, when fish were beginning to bite (and mosquitoes too), the unmistakable sound of distant thunder was heard. A few "bright" members of the party betook themselves back to the place where the lunch has been left, but most of the other members were scattered miscellaneous along the river and paid little heed to the weather indications. In a short time, however, the wind began to blow, a few large drops of rain splashed upon the river bank and the rain storm rushed down upon them. There was no available shelter. Here and there could be seen groups of three or four huddled together under the friendly protection of large trees. Some were trying to make an ordinary sized comfort cover anywhere from two to half dozen persons. Two young men succeeded in keeping from getting wet by the rain by going into the river swimming. There was near the river bank a hollow tree which under less strenuous circumstances would have barely afforded shelter for one person, but it is reported that one young man succeeded in making it provide shelter for both his lady friend and himself.

After the rain had continued long enough to make sure no one was still dry it kindly ceased to fall and the party took refuge from the wet grass and weeds, on a wagon bridge about a half mile distant.

However hot the day may have promised to be, not any member of the party was at that time complaining of the heat, but on the contrary many were going about with chattering teeth and trying to make the few extra coats keep them warm.

By a strenuous effort the lunch and kodaks had been kept dry, so the bunch proceeded to partake most heartily of the food which was spread out on the bridge banisters. Dinner finished, some of the girls attempted to improve the condition of their shoes by washing them in the river. The boys built up a big fire near the bridge, the sun began to relent of the cruel way he had frozen the crowd, and shed forth his warming rays. After every one was thoroughly "dried" they began to beguile the tedium of the afternoon by playing dominoes.

During the afternoon a messenger came to inform the crowd that their bus could not return for them in the evening because of the muddy condition of the roads. The only thing left for the picnickers to do was to flag train No 10 and come back to Maryville on it.

About six o'clock the party was revived and encouraged by more refreshments and by time for the train they were assembled at the crossing. In spite of the very soiled condition of their clothes and the "washed off" complexions the train conductor permitted the somewhat weary, but still happy, crowd to board the train, and they reached home without further discomfort.

Including the rain, mud, cold and everything else, all of the bunch say they had a splendid time.

### **The Theatre and Education.**

"It is necessary to be trained to enjoy anything," was the theme of a talk given by Charles Douville Coburn, in Assembly, June 27. Just as training is necessary for one to live a healthy life, so it is necessary to enable one to enjoy life.

"We assume that education is necessary in preserving health," said Mr. Coburn. "It was necessary in controlling and doing away with yellow fever in the South. It is recognized that sanitation laws are necessary for preservation of life, especially in the large cities."

Training is a pre-requisite for hearing music. The ability to listen is often obtained unconsciously and people fail to realize that it was not natural. American music is a noise to the Chinaman and likewise his music is a noise to the American. An ear trained to enjoy popular music is not able to hear classical music until it has been trained for that purpose.

The ability to enjoy and appreciate the drama comes through training. The enjoyment of a play is determined by one's mental attitude.

"Many people in the city," stated Mr. Coburn, "fail to obtain any development in the higher intellectual things of life, not because they lack money but rather because they lack time and desire."

"Not one symphony orchestra in the United States makes a dollar," said Mr. Coburn. "The Philharmonic and the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestras run behind to the amount of \$20,000 to \$25,000 a year. The Chicago and the Boston Symphony Orchestras break about even. They don't strive for money," but seek to elevate the standards of perfection in the execution of music and the popular box would lower the standards to satisfy the untrained ear. These orchestras are maintained by private subscription at a loss, in the hope that more people may become trained to enjoy the best music."

In regard to the theatre of today, "The box office tells the story." The theatres are now in the hands of the business men. A play on Broadway dies unless the box office pays. Such a scheme is catering to the untrained mind, and this lowers the standards of the plays which are being given.

"It is now impossible to shock an audience," is the statement of a manager who was seeking something new to interest the untrained populace.

The Olympic theatre in St. Louis brought twelve of the best actors from the United States and England to play there last winter. Each play lasted a week and all did a bad business. In contrast to that "The Follies of 1916," played a week and came out several thousand dollars ahead. "When such a play as the latter," said the speaker, "draws the representative people of the city it is time we had some means of training people to enjoy true art."

People don't go to see acting, actors, or plays, but "A Broadway Success." They don't care for the things they don't know about. People must know something of the theatre and plays if

they are going to enjoy attending them.

We need a theatre for its educational value; for its enjoyment and instruction. According to Mr. Coburn, it must be governed by an aristocracy of brains, not by the popular vote. "You are endowing the theatre which you attend. It reflects your intelligence. It is the expression of the time."

### **Contest for New Members.**

The Y. W. girls had a lively meeting Wednesday, June 28. Miss Fannie Hope, supervisor in the Training School gave a brief but stirring talk on association work. She then announced that a membership contest would be held that day. Misses Edith Callahan and Della Andrews were the leaders. Each was to get as many helpers as she could and all who joined were tagged with the colored tag of their leader. Miss Callahan used the green tags and Miss Andrews the yellow ones.

The contest closed with the majority of the members wearing yellow tags. In the near future the losing side will give a picnic for the winners.

### **An Old Fashioned Celebration.**

The faculty of the Normal School assisted the members of the Eureka Literary Society in carrying out their plans for an Old Fashioned Fourth of July celebration Thursday evening, June 29. The celebration was held on the campus just in front of the Normal building. Japanese lanterns lighted the scene. Various contests were participated in by the different groups. After these the audience was called to order by Lowell L. Livengood, the officer of the day. He announced as the first number, the reading of the Declaration of Independence, by W. A. Power. This was particularly interesting to those people who live in boarding houses. The Eureka quartet sang that grand old song, "America." "Automobiles," was a short reading given by Elizabeth Sobbing. The next and last number on the program had created much excitement. A wedding always arouses the curiosity of a group and especially when the important parties are unknown. But since the license was not correctly written and persons in the audience objected, the wedding had to be called off. The gifts, however, were not returned to the givers, but were given to the lady, who was to have been wed. After this performance each person was given a small handful of beans. With these he was to purchase those eatables which he wished. Cheese and pimento sandwiches, pickles, olives, popcorn, lemonade, and ice cream cones were the "eats" for sale. Whistles, horns, and toy balloons each played their part in the old fashioned celebration.

Misses Olivette Godsey and Dona Peters were chosen by the Y. W. C. A. to attend the convention to be held at Estes Park during August.

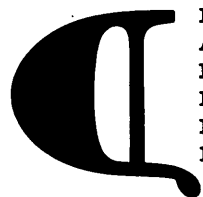
Miss Beryl Watts, a former student, and Rev. O. G. Edson of Cameron were married in St. Joseph June 28. They will make their home in Cameron.

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### THE COBURNS HERE AGAIN.

(Continued From Page One)

many cheers and outbursts of laughter  
from the audience.

For their closing number, the players  
returned to the difficult scenes of trag-  
edy found in "Richard III." The charm  
of historical interest and tragic situ-  
ations was brought out well by the  
players. Mr. Coburn starred in the  
part of the hunchback monster, Rich-  
ard III. The part of Lady Anne was  
made very interesting by Mrs. Coburn.  
John C. Hickey sustained his reputa-  
tion as second murderer in the scene  
where George, Duke of Clarence, lost  
his life. The most critical eye would  
have been satisfied with the splendid  
acting of Reginald Goode in the role of  
the doomed George in the tower.

"Richard III" was necessarily very  
heavy and tragic from beginning to  
close, and was therefore not so pleasing  
as the other two plays given. How-  
ever, the spectators were given ample  
opportunity for observing the real arts  
of the actors.

As a whole, the performances of the  
Coburn players were very instructive

and beneficial to those who took ad-  
vantage of the splendid opportunity to  
hear such a company of real artists.

### H. B. WILSON, TOPEKA SUPT. TALKS ON MOTIVES OF LIFE.

(Continued From Page One)

Mr. Wilson continued his talks about  
the school and its relation to the child,  
Friday, June 22.

"The child is sensitive, docile, and  
initiative," so said Mr. Wilson. "He  
is an organism that can be impressed,  
that can interpret his impressions, and  
that can express them. He is an or-  
ganism that can be stimulated, that  
can retain some effects of the stimu-  
lant and as a result is able to do  
things."

"The child is affected by his en-  
vironments. He can learn to become  
master of it and as a consequence can  
do new things. Since this is true the  
environment should be rich and should  
change with the age and growth of  
the mind and knowledge. The school  
should see, said Mr. Wilson, that the  
environment is rich and that the teach-  
ing is varied so that it may appeal to  
the children in many ways. The en-  
vironment should be accurate and in  
accord with the best scholarship of the  
world. It should represent social usage  
at its best.

"A big responsibility of the school,"  
in accordance with Mr. Wilson, "is  
to see that the child masters his prob-

lems. It is necessary for him to get  
his own lessons even through hard  
work, because no one can get them  
and give them to him. It is only when  
the child sees the purpose of the prob-  
lem that he will really work, therefore  
the school should see that he has a  
motive for doing whatever he has to  
do.

Mr. Wilson further explained that ex-  
pression must follow the impression and  
the interpretation. It is the test to  
determine whether teaching has been  
done well. Every child should be held  
for the biggest job he can do because  
he grows according to the work he re-  
ally accomplishes.

### To See Coburn Players.

Miss Viola Barber of Skidmore, a  
former student, came to Maryville June  
26 to see the three performances given  
by the Coburn Players. Miss Barber  
has taught in Knoxville, Tennessee the  
past year. She was accompanied home  
by Miss Edith Callahan.

### L. M. Eek Here.

Lauria M. Eek, formerly secretary to  
the president of the Normal School, is  
visiting friends in Maryville. Mr. Eek  
has been attending Northwestern Uni-  
versity the past year.

### Reception for Coburns.

The Shakespearean department of the  
Twentieth Century club gave a recep-  
tion complimentary to Mr. and Mrs.  
Coburn, Tuesday evening, June 27, in the  
Kindergarten rooms of the State Nor-  
mal School. In the decorations the  
clubs colors, purple and white were car-  
ried out with the use of garden flow-  
ers.

In the receiving line were President  
Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Coburn, Mrs.  
M. G. Tate, Mrs. Gallatin Craig, Mrs.  
Lewis White.

Mrs. F. P. Robinson gave vocal solos,  
while Miss Berenice Rice and Mrs. C. E.  
Wells each gave a piano number. About  
one hundred fifty guests were present.

### Alumni Notes.

Miss Amber Leone Nabring, '14, is  
attending the Normal School in Greens-  
boro, North Carolina this summer. She  
is with her sister, Mrs. John A. Lesh.  
Mr. Lesh is at the head of the depart-  
ment of Education in the above men-  
tioned school.

Miss Clara Clymens, '14, came to  
Maryville, Monday, June 29, to see  
"Hamlet," which was given by the  
Coburn Players. Miss Clymens has been  
attending the University of Missouri  
the past year.

Miss Blanche Criswell, '16, came to  
the Normal Monday, June 26, to attend  
the play, "Hamlet," given by the Co-  
burn players.

Miss Ethel Bush, '14, of Clearmont,  
was the guest of Miss Neva Wallace  
June 26 and 27.

Miss Donna Sisson, '13, has returned  
to her home in Maryville, after complet-  
ing her course in art in the Pratt In-

stitute, New York. Miss Sisson has  
accepted a position as teacher of art  
in Honolulu, Hawaii, and will leave for  
that place about the first of August.

The influence of the Northwest Nor-  
mal seems to be spreading to all corners  
of the globe.

Miss Mae Corwin is at home in Mary-  
ville after receiving her degree for  
work done in music at Teachers Col-  
lege, Columbia University, New York.  
Miss Corwin has spent the past year  
in New York.

Misses Dora Smith, Thelma Brogan,  
Edith Callahan, Nellie Halasey, Hazel  
and Maud McComb, and Mary and An-  
na Marjorie Halasey celebrated the  
Fourth of July in Wilcox.

Miss Mildred Wamsley of Arkoe was  
a visitor at the Normal June 27, when  
she attended the play, "The Rivals,"  
given by the Coburn Players.

Miss Marie Grundy went to Westboro  
Friday, June 30, to attend a recital.

Miss Jennie Pugh spent the Fourth of  
July vacation at her home in Guilford.

Miss Christine Waldeier spent the  
Fourth of July at her home in Parnell.

Miss Violet Jensen visited friends in  
Clearmont during vacation.

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ADDRESS BY DR. STEINER.

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a twin brother," said Dr. Steiner. "We are alike in every way physically but he has remained in Vienna and is an Austrian thoroughly. On the other hand, I have now been a citizen of the United States for twenty-eight years. I see and appreciate this gift of America to the world."

"And so I say to you that every drop of my blood may be taken — and I am willing to give it for this United States — every ounce of it may be tested and it will be found absolutely American."

The audience applauded this last statement enthusiastically.

Being an authority on sociological questions Dr. Steiner was asked not long ago, the three following questions with regard to the present war: "Who started the European War?" "When will it close?" "What is going to happen when it does end?" Dr. Steiner's answer to the first was, "Adam;" to the second, "When someone gets seriously licked and knows it;" and to the third, "I don't know."

"Of one thing I am sure," he an-

swered, "and that is that all are seriously licked now but don't know it. What they need is to get someone to help them let go. And my constant, daily, earnest prayer is that the war may close for I am facing each day the knowledge that I have not a single male relative between the ages of 17 and 54 years who is not in the trenches."

"We are reading history every day in the papers and the historians' pens are dipped in human blood until we wish that history might be neglected for a time. But it really makes our educational work all the more significant. You teachers are to go out into the heart of the greatest nation to help spread common ideals and a common history. I can see even in your faces though I have not seen your names, many different nationalities mingling. That is the great gift of America."

"No task is so noble, nor so far reaching in its nation-making qualities as that of taking information to the minds of children, particularly in those places where immigrant children are touched. Languages is thicker than blood, and I am very confident that this nation shall endure for thousands of years."

After Dr. Steiner's address, two short talks were given by Mr. Howard A. Gass, president of the board.

G. H. Colbert, dean of the Normal school, presented the graduates to President Richardson, who awarded the diplomas.

### STATE BOARD PRESIDENTS ADOPT NEW REGULATIONS.

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raised to the same basis as the Teacher Training courses in the high schools.

Eight units of high school credit shall be required before students are permitted to take up first professional courses.

Thirty two and one-half semester hours is the maximum that any student may take in class room work in the institutions granting excess credit for high standing. In schools where excess credit is not granted for high standing, the maximum work to be carried is 37½ semester hours per year to

students who rank among the upper five per cent of the student body in scholarship.

A limitation was placed upon the amount of teaching to be done by instructors in college classes.

A minimum standard of training of teachers for college classes was established, requiring special training in the subjects to be taught.

Students entering later than the first week of each quarter shall receive not more hours credit than there are weeks yet remaining in the term.

Regulations governing the acceptance of credits for correspondence and extension work were established.

Data to be included in uniform records were adopted.

Uniform regulations governing advanced standing from colleges and other institutions were adopted.

High school students to be given credit according to the rating given to the school of which the student is a graduate by the State Superintendent.

No college credit to be allowed for the study of teachers' Reading Circle books.

No advanced credit of college rank shall be given for college rank work in high school unless organized as junior college work and subject to the standards adopted for college work in the schools of the conference.

Credit is no longer given for teaching experience gained as a teacher receiving a salary.

A visiting committee composed of representatives from the state university, from the Normal Schools and from the State Department was established, whose duties will include visiting the several institutions and reporting to the conference at such times as the conference may designate the matter of administering the regulations adopted in each of the institutions.

The presidents will probably hold two meetings each year, the State Superintendent being the chairman.

The professional degree granted by the Normal Schools and the School of Education shall be the degree of Bachelor of Science in Education.

Elementary Certificates will be issued hereafter on not less than two terms in residence, and no diploma will be granted on less than three terms in residence.

When the conference finds that the conditions named in the agreement adopted have been fully met, the college work done in any of the institutions shall be accepted for hour in the other institutions, and graduates of the 120 hour course shall be admitted to the graduate school.

In addition to the above, a uniform terminology was adopted to apply to courses in Education.

This is regarded as one of the most important educational conferences which has been held in the state for some time and definitely defines the place of the State Normal Schools in the educational system of the state, and gives them a harmonious relation to each other and to the School of Education of the University of Missouri as well as to the University as a whole. It means a higher standard of work in each of the institutions, greater care in the

keeping of records, higher training for the faculties of the several institutions, and in a very short time its relation will show a marked influence upon the quality of teaching in the public schools of the state.

### PHILOMATHEAN PROGRAMS.

July 13, 1916.

Reading ..... Edith Callahan  
Piano Solo ..... Lois Harrison  
Paper ..... Carrie Coler  
Reading ..... Mary Halasey  
Vocal Solo ..... Ray McPherron

July 20, 1916.

Piano Solo ..... Louise Marshall  
Reading ..... Bertha Cross  
Paper ..... Cleo Leason  
Scientific Talk ..... George Wamsley

### EUREKAN PROGRAM.

July 13, 1916.

Piano Solo ..... Hazel Wallace  
War in Mexico ..... Lisle Hanna  
The Typical Mexican ..... Neva Wallace  
Army Life in Camp ..... Mahala Saville  
Reading ..... Elizabeth Sobbing

### "Fourth of July" Vacation.

The "Fourth of July" vacation was gladly welcomed by both students and faculty of Number Five this year. School closed Friday evening, June 30, after the annual reception and did not open until seven-twenty a. m., Wednesday, July 5. This vacation came in the middle of the term. From all reports everyone enjoyed it to the fullest extent.

Misses Lela Caudle and Hazel Noblett spent their vacation at the latter's home in Graham.

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